

Ocean, includes "the largest and most famous breeding colonies of sea birds in the world." Under work outlined for 1910, it is stated that it is the intention to publish a ten years' review of bird and game protection, covering the first decade of the present century, which completes also the first decennial period of federal bird and game protection under the Lacey Act. Congress has now made provision for the maintenance of the national bird reservations, which will soon all be under charge of wardens provided by the Government. The work of this division of the Bureau has thus assumed an importance and breadth of scope that seemed almost impossible of achievement a decade ago.— J. A. A.

**Fifth Annual Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies.<sup>1</sup>**

—The Annual Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies for 1909 occupies some sixty pages of the November-December number of 'Bird-Lore,' with many half-tone illustrations. It comprises the address of the President, William Dutcher, the report of the Secretary, reports of the Field Agents (Edward Howe Forbush in New England, William Lovell Finley on the Pacific Coast), the reports of the State Societies (thirty-three in number) by their respective secretaries, a list of the members and contributors, and the report of the Treasurer. The president's address considers 'Education as a Factor in Audubon Work' and the 'Relation of Birds to Man.' The chief function of the Association is held to be the education of "the whole mass of our fellow citizens regarding the value of wild birds, and the intimate relation that exists between them and agriculture." Success in this means the preservation of the birds. While it may not be possible to interest all in their preservation there is a hope that adequate bird protection may be realized "in educating the children to a proper realization of the importance of birds to the community."

The past-year, says the secretary, "has been marked by some of the fiercest struggles we have ever encountered with the enemies of bird and game protection." The sources of opposition have been the market men, market hunters, bird dealers, and the large millinery interests. The gains and losses through legislative action are shown in a comparative tabular statement. The gains include the enactment of the 'Model Law' in two States, the prohibition of spring shooting in two others, and the protection of particular species in still others. The losses include the removal of protection from certain species or groups of birds, as the hawks and owls, herons, loons and grebes, etc., in a number of States, and the extension of the spring shooting season in others. A list is given of the Reservations, over fifty in number, established mainly by President Roosevelt during the period 1903-1909. Other bird reservations have been provided by different States, and privately through the purchase of islands occupied as breeding resorts of sea birds.

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<sup>1</sup> Bird-Lore, Vol. XI, 1909, pp. 281-348, with numerous half-tone illustrations.

The reports of the State Audubon Societies, given in alphabetic sequence, occupy some twenty pages, and show the progress or otherwise of bird protection by States throughout the country.

This Report of the National Association, like those of former years, is a record of strenuous effort, directed as heretofore by a resourceful, zealous, and alert president, strongly supported by unselfish individual endeavor on the part of thousands of members widely scattered throughout the country and ardently coöperating for a common purpose. It is also a report of encouraging progress, and of hopeful outlook.—J. A. A.

**Macoun's 'Catalogue of Canadian Birds.'**—The first edition of this work appeared in three parts — Part I in 1900, Part II in 1903, and Part III in 1904. This new edition has been in part rewritten and brought down to date through the addition of much new matter, based largely on the recent field work of the Survey. The character and scope of the work was very fully described in this journal, in notices of the several parts of the first edition as they appeared,<sup>2</sup> which apply equally well to the present edition. A few words from the preface (signed by the senior author of this edition and author of the first edition), may be quoted in explanation of what has been attempted: "In compiling this catalogue the authors have endeavored to bring together facts on the range and nesting habits of all birds known to reside in, migrate to or visit, the northern part of the continent. In addition to the Dominion of Canada they have therefore included Newfoundland, Greenland and Alaska. The nomenclature and the numbers given in the latest edition and supplements of the Check-list published by the American Ornithologist's Union have been made the basis of arrangement of the catalogue. The order followed in the notes on each bird is, as a general rule from east to west. Greenland is generally cited first and British Columbia and Alaska last.... Until the publication of the first edition of this Catalogue, no attempt had been made to produce a work dealing with the ornithology of the region embraced in the Dominion of Canada since the publication of the *Fauna Boreali Americana* by Swainson and Richardson, in 1831." "Two hundred and sixty-seven species" were given in this work. It would be of interest to know how this number compares with the number contained in the present 'Catalogue,' and whether any are included in the second edition that were not contained in the first; but we find on information on these points, the numeration being that of the A. O. U. Check-List is non-consecutive, and we are unable to find any statement of the matter, and have not at this writing time to count them.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Canada | Department of Mines | Geological Survey Branch | Hon. W. Templeman, Minister; A. P. Low, Deputy Minister; R. W. Brock, Director. | — | Catalogue | of | Canadian Birds | By | John Macoun, | Naturalist to the Geological Survey, Canada, | and | James M. Macoun | Assistant Naturalist to the Geological Survey, Canada, | [Coat of Arms] | Ottawa: | Government Printing Bureau | 1909 | [No. 973.]—Svo, pp. i-viii + 1-761 + i-xviii.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Ank.* Vol. XVII, Oct., 1900, pp. 394, 395; Vol. XX, Oct., 1903, p. 441; Vol. XXII, Jan., 1905, pp. 99, 100.

<sup>3</sup> On the utility of numbering lists, see *antea*, p. 96, footnote.